

**SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER**

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF SYDNEY"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Amoy, Kobe and Yokohama, on **SATURDAY**,
the 12th inst., at 4 P.M., taking Passengers and
Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-
ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....	\$225.00
To San Francisco and return, }	103.75

To Liverpool.....	325.00
To London.....	330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the	

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day all Parcel Packages should be marked to address the full name of owner as required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong 10th October 1940

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE

STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.
THE British Steamship

"PARTHIA,"
3,127 Tons Register, Wallace, Commander
will be despatched for AMOY, SHANGHAI,
NAGASAKI, KOBE (via INLAND SEA) YOKO
HAMA & VANCOUVER B.C. on FRIDAY

To be followed by the S.S. "BATAVIA," on the 24th Oct. and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 7th Nov.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports and

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria... (Mex.)	\$210.00
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States	275.00
To Liverpool	320.00

To London..... 325.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

apply to **ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**
Agents.
Manchester 8th October 1880

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANT,
BLACK SEA AND BALTIC
PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS.

**GALVESTON AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.**

**THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.**

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bill of Lading for the principal places RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY—the 27th day of October

1889, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship
"NECKAR," Captain Supmer, with MAIL
PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will
leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till 1 A.M.
Cargo will be received on board until 1 P.M.

Specie and Parcels until 10 a.m., on the 26th October, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent aboard; they must be left at the Agent's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.) The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
 Agents,
 Hongkong, 20th September, 1889.

Advertisements.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA LIMITED.

DAKIN'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

DAKIN'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Highly antiseptic and most agreeable and efficacious.

Its perfume is delicate and pleasing.

Glass stoppered bottles, 75 cents; per dozen, \$4.

DAKIN'S PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Gives and preserves a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth.

Glass stoppered bottles, 50 cents.

DAKIN'S ORIENTAL DENTIFRICE.

Slightly astringent and peculiarly useful in cases of soft or tender gums.

Glass stoppered bottles, 50 cents.

DAKIN'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.

An excellent preservative of the teeth and with a refreshing aromatic flavour.

China pots, 50 cents.

DAKIN'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

Has all the astringent and preservative properties of the Areca Nut combined with aromatics.

China Pots, 50 cents.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 7th October, 1889.

WATSON'S SOAPS.

WATSON'S PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS. THE BEST IN THE MARKET FOR MEDICINAL AND TOILET USE. Guaranteed to be made from absolutely pure "Phenol" or Carbolic Acid.

THESE SOAPS, being specially prepared for use in Tropical Climates, will be found most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the skin, and for preventing contagion from fevers of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally. They act as a mild stimulant, as well as a depurative and disinfectant; readily allay irritation of the skin, cure and prevent prickly heat, and other skin diseases prevalent in hot climates, and are strongly recommended for general use by all the leading and most eminent Medical Practitioners.

To be had in the following forms to suit all requirements:

STRONG MEDICINAL. In Single Tablet Boxes.

WHITE, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price 60 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

MEDIUM.

Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 30 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, \$1.25 per Box—3 Boxes, \$3.50.

TOILET SOAP.

Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, 70 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$2.

WATSON'S ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP.

In Single Tablet Boxes.

BRINGS SUDDEN DEATH TO FLEAS AND ALL PESTIFEROUS PARASITES.

It is never tiresome, perfectly harmless, and may be used without the least fear of any bad result on Dogs of any age, sex, or size.

Price 60 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT TOILET SOAPS.

Have attained a reputation in the Far East which makes them universal Toilet Requisites.

Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be used by Ladies and Children with the most delicate Complexions and sensitive Skins, without any fear whatever of producing irritation, at any season of the year. Being practically dry and firm, they will be found most economical in use.

WATSON'S PURE OPAQUE TOILET SOAPS.

A varied assortment of favourite kinds; the principal difference between them being more of personal preference than of quality; all are pure, and the base of all is the same, but the perfumes differ. New kinds will be introduced from time to time, as occasion requires.

PLEASE OBSERVE.—Each Tablet bears our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

Ask for Special Bill giving full particulars of all the different Soaps we make.

We also keep in stock a great variety of the following well-known Soaps—

ATKINSON'S, CALVERT'S, COLGATES, LUBIN'S, PEAR'S, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, October 8th.

The elections have resulted as follows:—

Moderates.....330 votes.

Radical Republicans.....125

Royalists.....58

Boulangists.....47

(From the *Diario*.)

MADRID, October 2nd.

The trouble between the Sultan of Morocco and the Spanish Government has terminated satisfactorily, the captives held by the Rifians being released.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

M. FLORET, Governor-General of Tonquin, who arrived by the last French mail, left for Saigon this morning, by the man-of-war *Sandra*.

In France the doctor's claim on the estate of a deceased patient has precedence of all others.

A RATHER cynical toast runs thus: "Woman—She requires no eulogy; she speaks for herself."

LAWYER'S Clerk Will you take a chair, miss? Boston Girl—No, thank you, I wouldn't know what to do with it. But I'll sit down if I may.

A MAN found in possession of five balls of raw opium without a permit, was to-day fined by Mr. H. E. Woodhouse \$100 or three months' hard labour.

THE Cardinal Archbishop of Grau, Hungary, enjoys an income of over \$400,000. It was a wise Irishman who said: "For a nice, quiet, clanc, dancant, aisy job, I'd like to be a Bishop, sir."

ACCORDING to the analyst, the worst enemies of the human race are the doctors, who, trying to prolong our miserable existence in a world full of death-traps, simply add one pillfall to the number.

THE experience of the Electric Light Committee in Leeds has been that incandescent lamps become useless after a life of 870 to 900 hours, though the filaments have a nominal life of 1,000 hours.

"My dear Julia," said one of the fascinating creatures, "how beautiful your complexion is in this dim light!" "Oh, thank you," sweetly responded Julia; "and how lovely you look in the dark!"

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A REGULAR meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge of Hongkong, No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THREE generations of one family are now serving in the Royal Engineers. They are General Sir Alexander Cunningham, Colonel Cunningham, and Lieutenant Cunningham. General Cunningham was gazetted in 1831.

MISS PAULINE FRANCAIS, in default of any attempt at *Have's* carcase, will begin her *Via dolorosa* to Melbourne by the *African*, to-morrow. She swears she will never be taken back alive. Well, don't make a mess, Polly.

A STATEMENT that the Order of Foresters was the wealthiest friendly society in the world, possessing a capital of £1,811,631, is contradicted by another that the Manchester Unity of Odd-fellows has a capital of £4,806,736.

ACCORDING to recent statistics 654 people were killed in France from 1852 to 1882 by lightning. Of these, 487 were men and 166 women. The majority of the deaths occurred in the open field, and not in the mountainous regions, as might be supposed.

AN acute American observer has recorded that "the only indication of the advanced years of the actress is in the appearance of her elbow, which shows the wrinkles of age." So like Achilles, even the tough old bones of the colonial stage have a vulnerable spot.

MRS. JONES (clerk)—If possible, sir, I should like to go to my grandmother's funeral to-day. Head of firm—Certainly. But I hope for propriety's sake, Jones, that you won't go in that white flannel tennis suit I saw you sneak in behind your desk this morning.

DETECTIVE INSPECTOR QUINCY made another raid on a gambling club (7) last night on Gough Street, and succeeded in arresting three of the inmates. Mr. Woodhouse ordered them to prison for three months with hard labor, to produce a healthy appetite.

DR. HENRY, a Melbourne medico, told an audience the other day that there were seventeen different tribes of microbes located in the human mouth, by means of which kissing often communicated disease. So you see, in spite of his protestations, the person is a dangerous man in society.

THE hawk who the day before yesterday charged a young man named Li, at the Police Court with having fired a "pepper box" at him last December for refusing to lend him five dollars without security, told a very nice story, and would probably have managed his case so successfully as to have sent the defendant into "limbo," had it not turned out that this very same hawk accused another man last December of the identical offence for which the accused had to go to goal for six months. The whole charge being false on the face of it, the presiding Magistrate, Mr. Woodhouse, dismissed the case and released the prisoner this morning.

In America Judge Ridley recently had before him a young man charged with the heinous crime of kidnapping a young woman against her will. As to what constitutes "consent" in a case of this kind the bachelor judge delivered the following able and exhaustive opinion:—"If a man kisses a woman without her consent, expressed or implied, he would be guilty of a battery. By expressed consent I mean a declared willingness to be kissed, and by implied consent I mean such conduct on her part as would lead a man with whom she is coquetting to suppose that she wished to be kissed and then and there desired him to comply with her wishes."

In making mention of the unfortunate destruction of the temples at Peking on the 18th ult. by lightning, we did not consider it necessary to describe the style of architecture, etc., of these structures; but since the *Daily Press* has thought fit to publish a letter by an American missionary, the Rev. Dr. Happer, which may mislead the public, we will give a short account of the style of architecture, etc., of the temples for the propitious years. This building was built during the reign of the Emperor Jung Lu, of the Ming dynasty, sometime in the fifteenth century. It contained eighty-one rooms with walls built, not of marble, as stated, but of jade stone of the Han dynasty A.D. 800, and was the highest building in China of this character. The principal work of this costly temple consisted entirely of the "CH'IAN," a very expensive aromatic wood much prized by the Chinese and supposed to have many miraculous powers, so that during the progress of the fire on the 18th ult. the air for miles around was laden with a strong aromatic smell, caused through the burning of the CH'IAN wood-work. The cost of this temple is put down in certain historical works at not less than forty-three million taels, and was always considered to be the costliest edifice in the whole of the Chinese Empire. The only remains of this once costly temple now consist of a lot of cracked, begrimed white jade, stone piled about promiscuously, and bits of half burnt CH'IAN aromatic wood, which are occasionally stolen by workmen, occupied at present in clearing the site for a new edifice, and sold at high prices to Pekinese—not as souvenirs of the late fire, but on account of their intrinsic value as aromatic wood.

It is now alleged in England against Zola's works that they familiarise the democracy with the crimes of the aristocracy.

In defence of the fashion of flirting with grooms English society girls urge that they are impelled to this course by "the shameless manner in which the married women mop up the young men."

THE full moon last night so affected a Chinaman who had just returned from Saigon that he jumped off a wharf and swam about for a couple of hours, with a view to tiring himself out till he naturally drowned. A 100-c picked him up, and he asked to be put ashore handy to some shop where he could buy opium and finish himself. Mr. Woodhouse sent him to the Tung-wa Hospital.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March "The Argyll".....Parr
Lancers "Faust up to date".....Parr
Value "The Rose".....Walden
Police "The Rose".....Walden
Quintette "Spanish Beauty".....Relle
Glee "Kassasin".....Winterbottom

ABOUT 4.30 this morning a copper-smith's shop at Yau-mai-ti caught fire. Some of the inmates jumped out of the windows, and one or two were slightly hurt. Inspector Bremner was in prompt attendance with a manual, and Sergeant Harkins, with the floating fire-engine, followed. A missionary school at the back was in danger for some time, but in the end all damage was confined to the copper-smith's.

GREATER advance seems to have been made in Russia in the displacement of wood and coal as fuel than in almost any other part of the world. Naphtha dregs are used everywhere, and the railroads and manufactories have adopted the new fuel to the exclusion of the usual articles. It is fully 35 per cent cheaper than either wood or coal, occupies much less space in storage, and can be handled more readily. Its use has already become common for domestic purposes, and it is rapidly supplanting all other means of furnishing heat.

A CURIOUS manuscript, preserved in a Devonshire family, throws some interesting light on school life at Eton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is a record of the school expenses of the sons of Sir William Cavendish of Chatsworth, and includes the following items: "A breast of mutton, 10d.; a small chicken, 4d.; a week's board, 3s. each, besides the wood burned in their chamber; an old woman for sweeping and cleaning, 2d. a week; a shoe, 4d.; two pairs of shoes, 1s. 4d.; two bunches of wax lights, 1d." The total expenses of an ordinary scholar in the year 1514 were about £5 per annum. The Cavendish boys would cost a larger sum, for they had, among other luxuries, a man-servant to wait upon them.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

The sixteenth ordinary meeting of the shareholders in this Society was held at the offices to-day. The Hon. P. Ryrie presided, and among those present were:—Hon. J. J. Keswick, Hon. B. Layton, Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple, E. A. Solomon, N. A. Siebs, J. F. Holliday, (Directors) W. H. Cove, P. Henderson, G. Murray Bain, R. K. Leigh, R. Lyall, W. Burder, Capt. Burnie, and N. J. Edie (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report which I have the pleasure to present to you to-day has been in your possession since last Saturday and unless any shareholder particularly wishes me to read it I will with your permission consider it as read. I am happy to be able to point out that the increase in net premium for 1888 amounts to \$126,201 over the premium collected for 1887, and that the profit for 1888 is \$103,535 over that for 1887. The year 1887 was, as I said on this day last year, one of the comparatively less profitable ones which must occasionally occur in all Insurance business, but you will be glad to observe that the account for 1888 shows a return towards the more satisfactory figures which were for many years the good fortune of this old established society. The increase in premium is particularly encouraging for I consider it denotes that the shareholders are giving the society their support and I hope they will continue to do so. You will notice that the Board declared for 1888 an interim bonus of 20 per cent on contributions, which was paid last April, and they now propose for your consideration the payment of \$7 per share as dividend and the passing of \$35,000 to the Reserve, which will bring that fund up to \$713,500. As regards the out turn of 1887 it is impossible to say anything positive, the figures given in the body of the report being of course purely estimates. I have however very reason to believe that if our risks run off with no more than the usual proportion of losses the prospects for the year are very good. With these few observations I have the pleasure to move the adoption of the report and I shall be happy to answer any questions that you may wish to ask.

Mr. Henderson seconded, and they were adopted.

The Chairman mentioned that the Hon. B. Layton and Mr. Solomon retired from the Board, but were eligible for re-election.

Mr. Murray Bain moved their re-election.

Mr. Lyall seconded. Carried.

The Chairman proposed that Messrs. Cox and Lyall be re-appointed auditors, and it was agreed to. He then announced that the dividend warrant had been issued to-morrow, and the proceedings terminated.

THE "MARABOUT" CASE.

The adjourned case in which Philip Strevett, A.B., summoned Captain Ferguson, of the British ship *Marabout*, for an assault committed a mile outside Newcastle, N.S.W., came before Mr. Woodhouse again this morning. Mr. Bowles appeared for the defendant and after a while, as Mr. Webber and the complainant did not appear, asked for the case be dismissed. Mr. Woodhouse refused, and after some delay Mr. Webber arrived.

Mr. Woodhouse intimated that he wished to hear Mr. Webber on the question of jurisdiction—to be shown that he had jurisdiction.

Mr. Webber cited several cases, and in conclusion read sections 267-70 from Roscoe's "Digest of Evidence in Criminal Cases" which laid down that a case could be heard in which an offence was committed in a place other than Her Majesty's dominions. He submitted that that referred to offences on the high seas, or on B. fish dominions.

Mr. Woodhouse decided to look the point up, and go on with the case, if he had jurisdiction, to-morrow.

PIRACIES AROUND HONGKONG.

About nine o'clock last night one of the well-to-do Chinamen at Shan-ki-wan went to the Police Station and informed Acting Inspector Hanson that a suspicious boat was in the bay, and that he believed his house was going to be attacked. On the principle that prevention was better than cure, Hanson, with P.C. Bryan and four well-

armed lunkos, pulled off to the junk indicated, and found four men on board. They were arrested, and on the boat being searched a lot of very antiquated guns, several revolvers and daggers, some stink-pots, a lot of powder and ball, a few, and a kitten were found, and annexed. The prisoners were locked up, and the police went out again to see if any more of the same ilk were loose.

They saw a small boat, rowed by two people, rowing off with five men in it, who, on being caught, turned out to have a lot more rusty old muzzle loaders with them. They also were arrested, and when the station was reached were thrust into a cell, preparatory to being searched.

This turned out an injudicious course, for, when a lamp was obtained and the cell-door was re-opened, one of the prisoners fired from within, smashing one of Hanson's fingers. The men simultaneously dashed out, and got into the street, the police following. The difficulties of the chase were increased by the similarity in dress between the plain clothes lunkos and the pirates, but Bryan kept his eye on one of the men, and brought him down with a bullet.

Another jumped into the wharf, followed by a lunko, and was recaptured by Hanson, who did not stop to consider his injuries. Three others were surrounded in a barber's shop, and after a struggle two were again incarcerated, the third escaping. The eight men were brought before Mr. Woodhouse this morning, and remanded.

Another and more successful case of piracy is also engaging the attention of the police just now. About a fortnight ago a junk which sailed out of Hongkong was captured by pirates about ten miles away. Instead of following the usual piratical routine, packing the crew below, with big stones piled on the hatch, and sailing off with all the cargo, the freebooters appraised the crew at \$20, and agreed to release the boat on payment of that amount. As there was not so much money on board one of the junk's crew was taken away as a hostage and the boats parted. The hostage got away a day or two ago. He said that he was taken off to a hut on the hills around Cape Collinson, on this island, and guarded by four men night and day. As there was no sign of his being ransomed, his captors got tired of the situation, and released him. The other night Detective Inspector Stanton, with a small force, and searching the hillside down there when they saw a junk, apparently derelict, and on boarding it found that it was the piratical boat. It had been deserted.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

There has been but little delay in proceeding with the Praya Reclamation scheme since the passing of the Ordinance in May last. Two months had to be allowed for the assent of marine lot owners, and another month for signing the agreements. Many have already signed, and the rest are only holding back pending the settlement of the question of interest. As they point out, it may be several years before the work in respect to their frontage is completed, and they will have to stand out of their money so long, so they want interest. Negotiations with the Government are going on, and will probably result in an allowance of 5 per cent on the \$75,000, or which is to be paid as a first instalment. When that is settled, and the whole of the money paid—that is to say, sometime during this month, tenders will be applied for and discussed by the Executive, in conjunction with the representatives of the lot-owners. In a month or six weeks the work will probably be commenced, and may be inaugurated publicly. Certainly the magnitude of the undertaking would justify a certain amount of festivity and oration. The work will be done in sections. There are seven sections along the Praya, and each will divide into two sections. The owners on each section will pay the proportion of the cost of section to the scheme, and those who do not water front will have considerably more to pay than those whose lots abut on the shallower water. About 500 feet by 150 are at present being reclaimed down at West Point by the Government and the Wharf and Godown Co. The greater Reclamation will probably begin in connection therewith. The way it will be begun will be that junk laden with large stones will be discharged to the outer edge, and a broad base of *pierre perdue*—in some places 60 feet deep, and sloping at an angle of about forty-five degrees each side, will be formed. This will reach to the surface, and the next June or July, for about two hours each tide, the work of building the sea-wall will have to be pushed on. At the same time the enclosed space will be filled up with earth, probably excavated at Lap-shan. As each section approaches completion another will be commenced, but the new portion will not be ready for building on for at least twelve months. It is almost settled that the Naval and Military Reclamation scheme will be carried on in co-operation, joining at the Recreation Club, so that new roads running east and west will be constructed right along.

CHINESE IDEAS ON THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

We have before us a printed pamphlet in Chinese, being the draft of a petition which was signed by a number of Chinese merchants in this colony, in which the Government is requested to devise some special methods for the protection of Chinese merchants from the machinations of their defaulting countrymen. The pamphlet in question is a very indifferent specimen of Chinese literary composition, and the sentiments expressed in the first part of the petition, alleging that some Chinese are in the habit of making bankruptcy the means of acquiring wealth, and interfering with the honest industry of others, are in our opinion unjustified, one-sided, and unfair. The numerous flattery in the assertion "that westerners are never (sic) guilty of fraudulent bankruptcy," speaks for itself. We give a liberal translation of this petition and propose at an early date to have something to say on a subject that has a wide public interest.

Owing to the recent frequent absconding of debtors and the difficulty of having justice done, it is proposed to draw up a petition to be signed by the entire (Chinese) community of Hongkong, which will be asked to bring the matter before His Excellency, the Governor, and asking him to devise some remedy for the present evil state of affairs. The petition having been drawn up, printed copies of it are now distributed for the information of the people so that they may be prepared, when requested to do so, to affix their signatures, or shop seals.

DRAFT OF PETITION.

The petition of the entire community of Chinese merchants in the colony of Hongkong humbly prayeth that a benevolent exercise of the gubernatorial powers may be put forth for the purpose of restricting the action of bankrupts as a means of protecting the interests of creditors as a whole. The oldest amongst the petitioners have traded in this colony for over forty years, and the youngest for twenty years, and upwards, and the happy state of their affairs and their peaceful life have been mainly owing to the benevolent government they have lived under. There have been of late bankruptcies in daily increasing numbers, and business in

consequence has greatly decreased. This state of affairs is difficult to put a stop to, owing to the British law legalizing bankruptcy. Amongst Westerners to be a bankrupt means the loss of "face" whereas amongst a certain class of Chinese to declare bankruptcy means an endeavor to defraud. The Government has the means to investigate property and assets of Westerners, whilst the property and assets of a Chinese are known only to himself; hence the law applying to Westerners should not obtain with the Chinese. The following instances may be cited to expose the frauds practised by Chinese bankrupts to obtain their ends, which since the numerous failures through speculations in lands and houses in former years have become daily on the increase by the various methods of fraud and treachery. There are those who, having started business in the colony, first remove their portable valuables, placing them in other places, and then close their shop doors and declare themselves bankrupt. There are those who, having borrowed large amounts from others, convey this money to their own homes, in their native towns, and then declare themselves bankrupt. There are again those who first make good their own escape, leaving their *shikis* (employees) to file a petition of bankruptcy for them. There are those who, owing more than they can pay, take the opportunity of being pressed for money to declare themselves bankrupt. There are those who having transported all their ready cash to a safe place leave a lot of goods and chattels to be divided amongst their creditors when they have been adjudicated bankrupt. There are others who, having first removed all their goods to another place, leave only the furniture of shops to their creditors and then declare themselves bankrupt. Others open shops with the deliberate intention of going into bankruptcy as soon as it suits their purpose. Others, seeing some one go into bankruptcy with no reason in the world for such a step, also follow suit. There are again those who, become bankrupt, as it were, to-day, and not long afterwards we see them opening up a new line of business. There are those who having declared themselves bankrupts in Hongkong keep on a thriving business in other places. Again, there are those who, failing in their designs, produce a false balance sheet to get out of their frauds, and finding this device fails, say that a large amount of money is shrewdly expected from some place or other in order to pay time, and then when a favorable opportunity offers abscond with all their belongings. So many and various are the devices resorted to that it is hard for the pen to describe them *in toto*. Moreover, there is a numerous class of men here, who transfer their business interests, shares and landed property to the names of their wives, concubines, sons or daughters, or perhaps utilise the names of some intimate friends or relatives for the purpose of nominally transferring their property, and then declare themselves bankrupts and hence it follows that these men turn out after bankruptcy to be richer than when they were ever before.

In one instance not long ago there was a certain individual who, while filing a petition in bankruptcy in Hongkong, was building magnificent houses in his own village, and it is a well-known and authenticated fact that he is worth at the present time not far from a hundred thousand taels. There is again a class of men who, having defrauded others, board up this money in their native town and then make a clean thing of it by absconding, leaving absolutely nothing for their creditors. When such frauds become known, the distance placed by the defaulter renders it difficult for the creditors to inquire into his circumstances, and to follow him up, whereabouts being known, the Chinese officials are communicated with by the Hongkong Government asking them to take the matter in hand; but the eyes of the Chinese authorities view monetary suits of law in a trivial light, and the mandarins attend to the matter when they have the leisure to do so, hence the difficulties of obtaining pecuniary redress which is a further incentive to such men for making Hongkong the basis of operations to perpetrate frauds, and then decamp with the fruits of their successful swindling.

The number of traders who have failed, commencing from February of this year to the present date, is over forty, and the total amount of their liabilities is considerably over two millions of dollars. Some of them had really goods on their hands and credit outside, which taken together would have covered their liabilities; these defaulters beguiled their creditors by the statement that as soon as they had collected their outstanding accounts and sold their goods they would be able to pay every cent, but once having turned everything into ready cash, these worthies immediately absconded. By such conduct how can commerce be prosecuted? Moreover such a class of men, when inquired into by their creditors, answer that their affairs are not what they seem and in time all will be well, yet by such instances it is not sufficient for any one to tremble for the principles of commercial intercourse?

In every commercial emporium the flow of money necessarily is unceasing, and those who declare themselves before the Registrar as bankrupts are put down as "poor-men." Following this principle, the bankrupt's life and actions should be in accordance with a poor man's circumstances, and yet we find these very men dress and act as rich men do, moving about in state in private sedan chairs. This proves the cunning and slippery ways of such men to the detriment of the good and honest. They have no way of adapting themselves to their reduced circumstances, and so as soon as they find trade to be bad and not as flourishing as before they close their shop doors and declare themselves bankrupt. Taking the whole circumstances into consideration, therefore, it is right to predict that such men will continue to increase in number, in reality turn it into an opportunity for depriving others of their hard earned gains. The practice of harming others to benefit themselves may be likened to the act of setting fire to one's house in order to obtain the money of his insurance policy. Unless, therefore, stringent methods be adopted, many and frequent will be the occurrences of such cases. Of late there have been certain persons who have endeavored to enrich themselves substantially by first running away and then asking their holders or relatives to report bankruptcy for their behalf. Still another class have freely bribed some of their own creditors to use their names to help put through their bankruptcy. The minds that have concocted such schemes bear the same relation in point of fact to the brains that scheme the perfection of any kind of piracy and highway robbery.

Laws have been made for the benefit of the people; hence, if laws are found to be applicable or otherwise, these have been sometimes repealed. We have seen this done in many cases here, where certain laws were repealed, or altered for the good of the people of Hongkong. Forced by circumstances therefore, we, the undersigned petitioners, tearfully present our grievances to the Honorable the Registrar General, begging him to put them before His Excellency the Governor, who knowing the difficulties attendant on commerce will surely devise some method for the solution of the matter in question. And we pray that in any case of bankruptcy coming before him he will order strict inquiries to be made in the matter, or lay obstacles in the path of the would-be bankrupt, compelling the man to come to a personal arrangement with his creditors to return at least one half of his debts in liquidation, and also that the man cannot declare himself a bankrupt unless he is found

truly to be the case that his business is not what it was before, and that there has been no attempt to defraud his creditors. The petitioners also pray that in case of an absconding debtor the Chinese authorities, no matter in what part of China, should be asked by special despatches to them to arrest the offenders and render them to this colony for trial (1) or, that a new law should be made that whenever a shop is opened the owner should give his *bona fide* name and surname, together with the amount of his capital to be registered at the Government offices for the convenience of investigators; in this way the amount of capital in a certain shop being known, such persons will not dare to default others, and their commercial friends would not then be too credulous in their business means the business of Hongkong will increase and prosper daily and the hearts of the people will be glad and at peace. The petitioners pray that His Excellency will exert his best strength in protecting them. The petitioners are also really the exponents of the commercial men of the colony, and now come in haste to the Honorable the Registrar-General, so that he may put their views before His Excellency the Governor for him to decide whether what has been said in this petition be on the side of truth and right or not.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

POLYTHEISM; PANTHEISM; ATHEISM.

II.

The polytheism and pantheism of the lower classes of Chinese, are matched in the upper classes, by what appears to be pure atheism. Upon this point we are not prepared to speak with the same confidence as in regard to the prevalence of polytheism and pantheism, for the reason that opportunities for a satisfactory estimate of what the condition of mind of the Chinese are, most classes of China really, have not fallen to our lot. But from the testimony of those who know most of this point, and from antecedent probability, we have no difficulty in concluding that there never was on this earth a body of educated and cultivated men so thoroughly agnostic and atheistic as the mass of Confucian scholars. The phrase "antecedent probability" refers to the known influence which has been exerted over the *literati* of China by the materialistic commentators of the Sung dynasty. The influence of Chu Hui, the learned expounder of the Chinese Classics, has been so overwhelming, that to question any of his views has long been regarded as heresy. The effect has been to overlay the teachings of the Classics with an interpretation which is not only materialistic, but which, so far as we understand it, is totally atheistic. After the Yellow River emerges from the mountains of Shanai and Shenai it continues its way for hundreds of miles to the sea. In successive ages it has taken many different routes, ranging through six or seven degrees of latitude, from the mouth of the Yangtze-kiang, to that of the Peiho. But wherever it has flowed, it has carried ruin, and has left behind it a barren waste of sand. Not unlike this has been the materialistic current introduced by the commentaries of the Sung dynasty into the streams of Chinese thought, a current which having flowed unchecked for seven centuries, has left behind it a moral waste of atheistic sand, incapable of supporting the spiritual life of a nation. Taoism has degenerated into a system of incantations against evil spirits. It has largely borrowed from Buddhism, to supplement its own innate deficiencies. Buddhism was itself introduced to provide for those inherent wants in the nature of man, which Confucianism did little or nothing to satisfy. Each of these forms of instruction has been greatly modified by the others, and at present found in China, they may be likened to three serpents. The first serpent swallowed the second up to its head, beyond which it could not go. The second serpent in like manner swallowed the third to the same extent. But the third serpent having a mouth of indefinite capacity, reached around and finding the tail of the first, also swallowed this serpent up to its head leaving only three heads visible, and an exceedingly intimate union between all three of the bodies! Buddhism swallowed Taoism, Taoism swallowed Confucianism, but at last the latter swallowed both Buddhism and Taoism together, and thus the three religions are one! The practical result of this union to their "three religions," may be illustrated by the relations of an Anglo-Saxon to the materials of which his language is composed. "Saxon and Norman and Dane are we," but even were it possible to determine our remote origin, the choice of our words would not be influenced in the smallest degree by the extent to which we may happen to have Saxon or Norman blood in our veins. Our selection of words will be determined by our mental habits, and by the use to which we wish

and cannot be made to understand it, when he is told.

Two results of this mechanical union of creeds are very noteworthy. The first is the violence done to the innate instinct of order, an instinct for which the Chinese are especially distinguished, which is conspicuously displayed in the elaborate machinery of the carefully graded ranks of officials, from the first to the ninth, each marked by its own badge, and having its own special limitations. Something analogous to this might certainly have been looked for in the Chinese pantheon, but nothing of the sort is found. It is vain to inquire of a Chinese, which divinity is supposed to be the greater, Yu Huang, or Buddha. Even in the "Temples-to-all-the-gods," the order is merely arbitrary and accidental, subject to constant variations. There is no regular gradation of authority in the spirit world of the Chinese, but such utter confusion as if found on earth would be equivalent to chronic anarchy. This state of things is seen in a still more conspicuous manner in the "Halls of the Three Religions" (San Chiao Tang), where the images of Confucius, of Buddha, and of Lao-tse are played in close harmony. The post of honour is in the centre, and this we should expect to be conceded to Confucius, or if not to him—since he made no claim of any kind to divinity—then to Lao-tse. There is good reason to think that this question of precedence has been in bygone days the occasion of acrimonious disputes, but in all the instances of which we happen to have heard, it has been settled in favour of Buddha, albeit a foreigner!

Another significant result of the union of all beliefs in China, is the debasement of man's moral nature to the lowest level found in any of the creeds. This is in accordance with a law, akin to that by which a baser currency invariably displaces that which is better. All the lofty maxims of Confucianism have been wholly ineffective in guarding the Confucianists from fear of the goblins and devils which figure so largely in Taoism. It has often been remarked, and with every appearance of truth, that there is no other civilised nation in existence which is under such bondage to superstition and credulity as the Chinese. Wealthy merchants and learned scholars are not ashamed to be seen on the two days of the month set apart for that purpose worshipping the fox, the weasel, the hedgehog, the snake, and the rat, all of which in printed placards are styled "Their Excellencies," and are thought to have an important effect on human destiny. It is not many years since the most prominent statesman in China fell on his knees before a water-snake which some one had been pleased to represent as an embodiment of Lung Wang, the god of floods, himself supposed to be the incarnation of an official of a former dynasty, whose success in dealing with brimming rivers was held to be miraculous. This Lung Wang is generally regarded as the rain-god in regions adjacent to waterways, but at a little distance in the interior, the god of war, Kuan Ti, is much more likely to be worshipped for the same purpose, but sometimes both are supplanted by the Kuan Yin Pu Sa or Goddess of Mercy. To a Chinese this does not seem at all irrational, for his mind is free from all presumptions as to the unity of nature, and it is very hard for him to appreciate the absurdity, even when it is demonstrated to him. In connection with these prayers for rain, another curious and most significant fact has often been brought to our notice. In the famous Chinese novel called the "Travels to the West," one of the principal characters was originally a monkey hatched from a stone, and by slow degrees of evolution developed into a man. In some places this imaginary being is worshipped as a rain god, to the exclusion of both Lung Wang and Kuan Ti. No instance could put in a clearer light than this the total lack in China of any dividing line between the real and the fictitious. To a western mind, causes and effects are correlative. What may be the cause of a cause and effect in the mind of a Chinese who prays to a non-existent monkey to induce a fall of rain, we are not able to conjecture.—N. C. Daily News.

(To be continued.)

THE PAY OF AUTHORS.

Little is known, says William Andrews in "Illustrations," of the remuneration of authors until the days of Dr. Samuel Johnson. Before this time literary men, as a rule depended on the generosity of patrons for their means of support, and, as an acknowledgment of their obligations, dedicated their works to them. The dedications were frequently made in most fulsome terms. The position of the writer was certainly a very mean one; indeed, it might fairly be pronounced degrading; when he had exhausted his possibilities of patronage he starved. It was Johnson—the giant in the world of letters—who broke through the objectionable custom and taught the author to look to the reading public for support, and not to a wealthy patron. Ovid, in one of his manuscripts, says that "Hamlet" was sold for £2, but he does not mention his authority for the statement. It appears, from a publication of Robert Greene, in 1592, the price of a drama was 20 nobles, or about £6 13s. 4d. of current coin.

Small must have been the literary pay of Spenser, Butler and Otway, for they feared to die for want of the simple necessities of life. Milton sold "Paradise Lost" for £5 down, to be followed by £15 if a second and third large editions were required. The first edition consisted of 1000 copies, and in two years the second edition was not disposed of until five years later. This powerful poem, when given to the world, met with some adverse criticism. The poet Walter wrote of it thus: "The old, blind schoolmaster, John Milton, hath published a tedious poem on the fall of man; if its length be not considered a merit, it hath no other."

Gray received only £40 for the whole of his poems. He presented the copyright of his famous "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" to Dodsley, feeling that it was beneath the dignity of a gentleman to make money with his pen. The lucky publisher quite agreed with him, and cleared about £1000 by the publication. Pope's translation of Homer yielded him about £8000. He was assisted in the work by William Broome, a scholar, who was the author of a volume of verse. John Henley thus refers to the circumstance:

Pope came off clean with Homer; but, they say, Broome was not so well paid for his copy-right way.

Gay made £1500 by his "Peggy." He was paid £400 for the "Beggars Opera" and for the second part, "Polly," £1000. Rich, the theatrical manager, profited to a far greater extent from the "Beggars Opera" than the author. The contemporary jest was that it made Gay rich and Rich gay.

Dr. Johnson sold the copyright of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" for £60, and he thought that amount fairly represented the value of the work. "The great lexicographer," as Miss Flaxton called him, placed no high value on the performance of his friend, but the book publisher found in the "Vicar of Wakefield" a gold mine. Goldsmith was paid £21 for "The Traveller." It was the work that established his reputation.

To cover the cost of his mother's funeral Johnson wrote "Rasselas," and disposed of it for £100. He sold his "Lives of the Poets" for 200 guineas.

He sum of £700 was paid to Fielding for "Tom Jones," and for "Amelia" £1000. Very large amounts have been given for books

which works. Hayley received for his "Life of Cowper" £1000, and Southey £900 for his life of the same poet. The life of William Wilberforce was sold for £4000. Bishop Heber's "Journals" for £500. "General Gordon's Diary" for £1250, and the "Life of Hannah More" for £300.

The income of Scott was perhaps the largest ever made by authorship, yet he said that the pursuit of literature was a good working-stick, but a bad crutch! His reputation was first made as a poet, and the following are particulars of his poetical efforts: "Lays of the Last Minstrel," published in 1805, £700, 6s.; "Ballads and Lyrical Pieces," published in 1806, £100; "Marmion," published in 1804, for this Messrs. Constable offered 1000 guineas soon after the poem was begun. It proved a very profitable speculation to its publishers. During the first month after its appearance, 2000 copies were sold, the price being 3s. 6d. the quarto volume. Next came the "Lady of the Lake" (1810), £1000. This found greater favour with the public than its predecessors, and with it Scott's poetical fame reached its zenith. A new poet appeared on the scene; it was Byron, and he completely eclipsed Scott. Scott tried, with two more poems, to win back his lost place as the popular poet of the period, and produced "Rokeby" and the "Bridal of Trianmian"; the latter was issued anonymously, but both were failures. When Scott saw that his poetry did not attract many readers, he turned his thoughts and energy into another channel, and commenced his initial novel. He had by him an unfinished story, the work of former years, and he completed it, giving it to the world under the title of "Waverley." Constable offered £700 for the copyright—an amount deemed very large in those days for a novel to be published without the name of the author. Seven hundred sovereigns did not, however, satisfy Scott. He simply said: "It is too much if the work should prove a failure, and too little if it should be a success." It was a brilliant book, and introduced the reading world. Scott had now found his real vocation. He received for eleven novels of three volumes each, and nine volumes of "Tales of My Landlord," the sum of £11000. For one novel he was paid £1000. Between November, 1825, and June, 1827, he earned £6000, an amount representing £52 6s. 3d. per working day. From first to last Sir Walter Scott made by his literary labors about £30,000.

Without seeing a line of Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh," the Messrs. Longman undertook to pay £5000 for it. The terms drawn up were simple and read as follows: "That upon your giving into our hands a poem of yours, the length of 'Rokeby,' you shall receive the sum of £3000. We also agree to the stipulation that the few lines which you may introduce into the work shall be considered as reserved for your own telling."

His poem, of some 6000 lines, was written in a lonely cottage in Derbyshire. Moore never tired of telling his friends that the stormy winter in the country helped him to imagine, by contrast, the bright and everlastingly summers and glowing scenery of the East.

The work was a great success. The first edition was sold in almost fourteen days, and within six months six editions had been called for. "Thomas C. Phillips received, at the age of 21 years, £600 for his 'Pleasures of Hope,' certainly a small amount for a fine poem, yet it gave him a name and enabled him to obtain large sums for some very slight literary services.

Very large sums have been paid for historical works. Hume received £700 per volume; and Smollett, for a catchpenny rival work, cleared £2000. The money made by Henry in set down, at £3000. The booksellers, says Leslie Stephen, made £6000 out of Robertson's "History of Scotland." He was paid for his "Charles V." the handsome sum of £4500. Lingard's "History of England" is without doubt an able work, and for the author was paid £1883. The author's profits for the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," by Gibbon, are put down at £10,000.

The foregoing are respectable figures, but they appear small when compared with the amounts paid to Lord Macaulay. On one occasion he had handed to him a check for £10,000, on account of three-fourths of the net profits of his "History of England."

According to a careful estimate Charles Dickens received £18,000 a year from his works for five years, and died worth nearly £100,000. He made every penny from his writing and reading fees. We need scarcely repeat the well-known fact that "he not only lived in a very liberal style for over thirty years, keeping up a considerable establishment, and often traveling without regard to cost, but he brought up a large and expensive family."

Thackeray did not make large sums with his books when we consider his undoubted genius and the high place he holds among the greatest authors. It is said that he never made more than £5000 out of any of his novels. He received large sums for his lectures; indeed, the platform yielded him better returns than the publishers.

Bulwer Lytton's earnings as a novelist is £8000. The Earl of Beaconsfield, it is said, received the largest amount ever paid in England for a single novel. His last work, "Endymion," was sold for £12,000.

Wilkie Collins was paid for "Armada" £5000. James Payn recently received £1000 for the right of running one of his novels in the pages of a distinguished magazine.

George Eliot worked hard to gain a footing in the literary world. His earlier manuscripts were frequently rejected. He tried to induce managers of theaters to accept his plays, but not one was ever produced. The first year's labor with the pen, and a very hard year's work too, yielded £12. Next year the sum was still small, only amounting to £20, yet he did not despair. At last the happy tide came, and it was taken at the flood. It was in 1855 that he scored with "The Warden." From that time he was a man of mark; his works were in demand, and he earned £1000 a year, which soon increased to £2000 and £3000, and at the time of his death to about £4000.

Large sums of money were made by George Eliot, but we must not forget that she had some weary years to wait for the days of prosperity and that the story of her life contains many records of disappointment after brave struggles. We read of her living in humble apartments in London, and to save a little money, which she much needed when she went to Switzerland in 1849 she tried to sell her books and globes. It was not until she was 40 years of age that she established a reputation by the publication of "Adam Bede." She received in cash down for the first sale of her books some £40,000, or about £2000 a year.

John Ruskin is his own publisher, and last year the profits reached £4000—about £1600 of which represents the profits on the new edition of the "Stones of Venice."

Lord Tennyson was paid about £100 for the right of printing a short original poem in a monthly magazine. For his ballad, "The Revenge," in the "Illustrated London," he was paid 500 guineas. It became known some time ago that his lordship did not deem £5000 a year a sufficient sum for the exclusive right of publishing his works. He has changed his publishers several times. He is regarded as a keen man of business, and it is said that he generally gets the best of the bargain.

Money will not tempt Robert Browning to contribute to the magazines. His poems always see the light in book form.

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF THEIR NEW STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS.

IN THIS SEASONS DESIGNS AND NOVELTIES,

COMPRISING—

BRUS'ELS CARPETS, TAPESTRY CARPETS, NATURAL UNDYED WOOL and MOQUELLE CARPETS, LINOLEUMS and FLOOR CLOTHS, BROCHE SILKS, SATIN, PLUSIES, and TAPESTRIES for COVERING FURNITURE, CRETONNES, REPS, DANASKS, TABLE COVERS, CURTAINS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, WHITE and COLOURED QUILTS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BEDSTADS and BEDDING, TOILET SETS, DINNER SETS, GLASS WARE, ELECTRO PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, LAMPS, and a full assortment of all FURNISHING REQUISITES.

An early inspection of our SPACIOUS SHOW ROOMS is respectfully Solicited.

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO. OPERATING IN THE

Hongkong, 4th October, 1889

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrophula, and wasting diseases, and very palatable. Read the following: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in a case of impoverished blood, with scrophulous disease, and found it to be a very efficient preparation. It was taken without the least difficulty."—A. TEMPLE PERKINS, 22, Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, N. A. Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China. —Advt.

Today's Advertisements.

EOTHEN MARK LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 10th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1223]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO," Captain MacCallin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1256]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "OCEANIC" The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1257]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN DOLLARS per Share for the year 1888, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 10th instant. Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date. By Order of the Board, N. J. ELDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1257]

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of TEN DOLLARS per Share in the above Company is hereby made and is payable in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as follows:—Five Dollars per Share on the 15th November, 1889. Five Dollars per Share on the 15th February, 1890.

Interest at the rate of 12 1/2 per annum will be chargeable on all Calls unpaid on due dates. By Order of the Board, J. WHEELLEY, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1259]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER.

Apply to D. GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1258]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1260]

WANTED.

FOR THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, A CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. HERCULES JOHN SCOTT has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

COHEN & GEORG. Hongkong, 1st October, 1889. [1215]

To be Let.

TO BE LET.

THIRD FLOOR No. 5, Duddell Street, containing 4 large light and airy rooms, 2 small rooms, and 2 bathrooms. Gas and Water laid on. Rent \$70 per month. Immediate possession.

Apply to "B," c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [1869]

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS" Magazine Gap, a spacious five roomed HOUSE, with basement and out-house, excellent view. Expected to be ready 1st August next.

Apply to F. BLACKHEAD & Co. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [828]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLIER CHAMBERS," No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [13]

Intimations.

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE will be in future conducted under the name of WINDSOR HOUSE.

WINDSOR HOUSE, HONGKONG, No. 8, Queen's Road Central, PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, And

FAMILY HOTEL. This establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers first class accommodation to Residents and Travellers, has a spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well furnished bedrooms with all comforts. A good table kept.

Table d'hôte—Breakfast, 8.30 A.M.; Dinner, 1 P.M.; Dinner, 7.30. Board by the month, day, or single meals, at reasonable rates. Arrangements can be made to serve meals in gentlemen's quarters. Continental languages spoken. Mrs. BOHM, Proprietrix. Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1352]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co. ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND CONTRACTORS. YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon. Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [703]

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. [116]

NOW READY.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

THE LAW OF STORM

in the EASTERN SEAS, by W. DOBERCK, GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

MAY BE PROCURED AT Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong. "Lane, Crawford & Co." "G. Falconer & Co." "C. J. Gaupp & Co." "F. Blackhead & Co." "Heuermann, Herbst & Co." "Mors & Seimund." "MacEwen, Fridel & Co." Mr. W. Brewer, The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office. Messrs. Quetch & Co., Swatow. Mr. N. Moalle, Amoy. Messrs. Hodge & Co., Foochow. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama. Hongkong, 30th September, 1889.

Animations.

THE STEAM-LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED. MOONLIGHT EXCURSION ROUND THE ISLAND.

THE Steam-launch "PERSEVERANCE" will leave Pedder's Wharf at 8.45 P.M. Sharp (weather permitting) EVERY EVENING during current week. Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 9, Praya Central, up to 8.30 P.M. Fares, First Class.....\$1.00 Fares, Second.....50 Cents Music on board. A. G. GORDON, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1249]

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the COMPLETE REPAIR of the American Barquette "NELLIE M. SLADE," inclusive of Docking, Stripping, Caulking, Remetalling, Spars, Rigging, etc., etc., so as to place the vessel as a First-class risk in "VERITAS."

The Tenders to be marked: No. 1.—To include price for Docking, Stripping, Raising Damage to Bottom, Caulking Throughout, Remetalling, etc. No. 2.—To fit on board Spars, Sails, Rigging, Gear, etc., and all material to insure the vessel passing as a first class risk. The same to be marked Tenders for repairs and addressed to the Undersigned not later than 4 P.M., on the 15th inst. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. C. TEIXEIRA, Master, Nellie M. Slade. Hongkong, 8th October, 1889. [1250]

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, I shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DEBTS contracted by my wife. MARIANO TOLENTINO. Hongkong, 7th October, 1889. [1747]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION.

900 YARDS—TEN SHOTS.

Will take place next SATURDAY, the 12th October, at 4.30 O'CLOCK P.M. Cartridges will be allowed two Shot extra. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 5th October, 1889. [185]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned Bank Share Certificates, viz:—No. B. 2071 = 3465/66, 445/52, 2131/55, 14389/92, 51602/712, 50 Shares.

IN THE NAME OF L. MENDEL, No. B. 2099 = 1250/1289, 10 " B. 2134 = 5309/21, 5734/46, 1406/10, 25 "

IN THE NAME OF W. D. SPENCE, No. B. 2269 = 27918/27932, 5 "

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL, No. B. 2269 = 27918/27932, 5 "

together One Hundred Shares have been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the Thirty-first Day of December next, New Certificates will be issued to the said L. MENDEL, W. D. SPENCE, and W. H. GASKELL, respectively, and the aforesaid Certificates B. 2071, B. 2099, B. 2134, and B. 2269 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as null and void.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, G. E. NORBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st October, 1889. [1217]

LOST.

THE Undersigned 100 SHARES of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, being the Property of the undersigned, having been LOST, the Public are warned against negotiating same.

Certificate in name of Scrip No. Nos. of Shares. 3465/66, 445/52, 2131/55, 14389/92, 51602/712, 50 Shares, L. Mendel, B. 2071 2131/55, 14389/92, 51602/712, 10 Shares, W. D. Spence, B. 2099 = 1250/1289, 53099/21, 5734/46, 1406/10, 25 " Do. B. 2134 5734/46, 1406/10, 15 Shares, W. H. Gaskell, B. 2269 = 27918/27932, 5 " H. N. MODY. Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1222]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000. PAID UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000. RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq. J. S. MOULTON, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq. G. E. NORBLE, Esq. LEE SING, Esq. POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings. Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted. Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. [1532]

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

UNTIL THE NEW PREMISES are ready the above named Institution will be carried on at Nos. 2, 4, and 6, High Street, above the Government Civil Hospital. Good Accommodation for M. M. Officers. Terms Moderate. JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor. J. A. CLARK, Teacher of Officers and Engineers. Above Address. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1095]

Intimations.

WANTED, A HOUSE with Four to Six Rooms. Address.

c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 9th October, 1889. [1252]

ACCOMMODATION as GODOWNS, Ground Floor and First Floor in Queen's Road Central, near the CLOCK TOWER. Apply to

C. Office of this Paper. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1227]

NOTICE.

INFORMATION has been received by the Undersigned that a certain man who was employed by me before has been using my business cards to canvass business. The public are hereby cautioned that they should not be deceived. A HIU, Tailor, No. 16, Pottinger Street. Hongkong, 9th October, 1889. [1254]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 5% for the half year ending 30th June, 1889 has been declared by the Board of Directors, and Dividend Warrants will be issued on 1st October at the Head Office of the Company.

ROBT. BAIRD, Agent. Hongkong, 30th September, 1889. [1205]

